2012 Consumer Confidence Report
Whispering Pines Inn Water System
June 26, 2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2012.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source: The Whispering Pines Retirement Home water system is located in San Benito County and serves the Whispering Pines Retirement Home. The drinking water source is one ground water well.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: A source water assessment was conducted for the Well 01 of the Whispering Pines Retirement Home water system in August 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: agricultural drainage, irrigated crops, and fertilizer/pesticide application. Many pesticide products are highly toxic and quite mobile on the subsurface; therefore, posing a potential risk to reach the ground water supply. Please contact Whispering Pines Inn to view this report.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural activities and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The USEPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Highest # Detected in a Month**	**# Of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total Coliform and either sample also detects fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG**	**AL**	**# of Samples taken**	**90^{th} Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	0.17	1.3	5	0.115	0	8/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	5	ND	0	8/2012	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	37	8/2012	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	8.6	8/2012	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**AL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alpha Activity, Gross	(0)	15	0.0809	2006-2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N/A	5	0.000	2006-2007	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL/ (AL)**	**Level Detected AVG**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Antimony (ppb)	20	6	1		8/2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb) - Raw	4	10	**156.83**	**144-180**	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic (ppb) - Treated	4	10	0.42	ND-1	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.284	0.252, 0.315	2010	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	0.17	1.3	7		8/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	0.14		6/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	30	50	2		8/2010	Discharge from petroleum; glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ppb)	0.1	2	1		8/2010	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	130	128-132	2010	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color (units)	N/A	15	15.5	**5-26**	2010	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	N/A	300	243.5	172-**315**	2010	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	50	147	141-**153**	2010	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	N/A	3	**3.5**	1-**6**	2010	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity	N/A	1600	1082.5	1075-1090	2010	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	3		2010	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	611.5	598-625	2010	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2	5	**7.05**	5-**9.1**	2010	Soil runoff

SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	151.5	148-155	2010	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	228		2010	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
pH	N/A	N/A	7.85	7.8-7.9	2010	Generally found in ground and surface water

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant(s) (units)	Notification Level	Your Water	Sample Date	> Level	Typical Source
Boron (ppb)	1000	1700	1/2003	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Statement: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Whispering Pines Inn Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AI, or a Violation:

- ***Arsenic***: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk or getting cancer. The water system has worked out the bugs in the filtration system and current tests show that the water meets the MCL.
- ***Boron:*** The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the action
- ***Manganese:*** The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
- ***Color, iron, odor and turbidity*** are secondary drinking water standards and are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures, and clothing while washing.

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of Ground Water TT

- None

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water:

- The system does not provide surface water.

System Improvements and Updates:

- The service and electrical lines to the well and filtration system were replaced in 2012.